S. C. MERCER, Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1862.

Connection.- In an editorial yesterday, in relation to the plundering of the Public School Fund by the rebel Legislature, the types made us say the Fund was \$2,00,000, when it should have been \$2,000,000 - a very material difference.

Visit of Governor Johnson to the Comp of the Third Minnesota Stegi-

According to the invitation previously announced, Governor Johnson attended the dress parade of this splendid Regiment, on yesterday afternoon, at their camp, two miles from the city. A large number of citizens were present on the occasion. We have previously spoken in commendation of these troops, and now are forced to add still more liberally to the meed of praise formerly bestowed We have attended many dress parades and pronounce this Regiment the best drilled and most accomplished in the manual of arms and movements, of all that we have seen since the beginning of the war. They not only look like soldiers, but bear that

"Dauntless brow and spirit speaking eye?". that indicates the earnest, determine, dinelligent freeman. They seem to

"Bail in their hearts the tricingh yet to cone, And hear hope's stormy music in the drum." Governor Johnson was introduced by Mr. East, Secretary of State, in some brief and appropriate remarks. Governor Johnson said that, recognizing the men before him as the defenders of the Law, the Constitution and the Union, he welcomed them heartily to the State of Tennessee. He recognized in this great contest no sectional line, but the broad and noble one of Union. He believed the men, the citizen soldiers, who stood before him had come not as subjugators and invaders, but as protectors and defenders of all who were loyal and true. This was a momentous struggle which involved the existence of free government itself. It was a battle between despotism and democracy for supremacy. He knew the leaders of this rebellion well and intimately, both personally and politically, and he declared it was the firm determination of the rebel leaders to overthrow popular government, if they should succeed, and establish a despotism instead of our present liberal institutions. Mr. Clayton, the Assistant Secretary of Hop. Howell Cobb, declared to him on one occasion that the people of the South, as well as many at the North, were fully determined to submit to the election of no President who had sprung from the common people, as Abe Lincoln had. Andrew Jackson had foreseen this attempt to revolutionize the Government twenty-eight years ago, and had forefold that the aristocrats in the next struggle would make slavery their pretext. The prophecy is now in its fulfilment, and the leaders of this infamous rebellion were trying to trample down all popular government and establish a despotism, based not on man's inherent (ights of self-government, not on the intelligence of the people, not on the sublime truths of democracy, but solely on the institution of slavery, thus wresting government from the hands of the people where God had placed it. and giving it to a mere institution .-There was nothing noble or exalted in the rebel movement. He knew the demon of secession to be an ignoble one .-It was a diabolical, heil-born concern.

It was conceived and born in sin, and see all over the land an instinctive rally around the flag of the Union by the people. All differences of birth and of ONE GOVERNMENT, and animated by former party associations are forgotten in this battle for the right of man. He hailed the men of Minnesota as the citigen soldiers of the Union, who had come not to infringe upon one right, but rather to protect us in the enjoyment of all. Yes, he spoke almost in sight of the tomb of the Sage and Soldier of the Hermitknow what was going on to-day in head for self-preservation. He does not jesty, would raise his hand and exclaim | the necessity of cating, drinking or sleeperal Union must be preserved," and then "natural intuition," that is, the very incry to the embattled host, "On to the stinct of self-preservation impels the siculating in the North there is conflict?" It had been charged by the "people"-not the Sa's, mark, but the a series special is replained distributed apostles of freason that the North had "people" of the South, to unite in "a Tar bot excitement under washed under

people, and he repelled the charge with fcorn. There were Abolition fanatics there, it was true-sectionalists, traitors -brothers of Southern Secessionistsbut these creatures constituted but a fraction of the great body of the North. The voice of the overwhelming mass of the North, as well as of nine men out of ten who stood before him was: "We care nothing for your negroes: manage them as best suits yourselves, but the Union shall be preserved, and you must obey the laws! (This sentiment was confirmed and endorsed by the soldiers with deafening shouts of applause and cries of "That's so.")

Yes, this Union must be preserved. He was in during the war, for its preservation, and if necessary would pour out his heart's blood as a free libation on the altar of freedom, in order that the blessings of free government might be tracemitted down to generations in that remote future, whose grandeur no living man can estimate.

Our readers will pardon us for making so hasty and ill-digested a sketch of this excellent address, for we write at the eleventh hour and with no time to enumerate a tithe of the strong points and profound and striking reflections with which it abounded. All who have heard Gov. Johnson will know how imperfectly we have noticed it, but it was impossibl to do better under the circumstances. The speech was listened to with profound attention and was repeatedly interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

Gov. Harris on Consolidation.

We said the other day that the whole current of affairs in the Seceded States tended to a consolidated Federal Government which would swallow up the sovereign or local independence of the States in a strong central government. We indeed believe that it is the intent of the rebel leaders to form such a government, and we shall attempt in a few days to prove this at length. But if this intent did not exist, we assert that were the Seceded States to succeed in establishing an independent government their proximity to a powerful, active and embittered people, already by far our superiors in numbers, and increasing with astonishing rapidity-a people renowned for their naval enterprise and military inventions, -- would force them by the instinct of self-preservation, to consolidate their strength, and form one central government. Military leagues always tend themselves an eternal infamy; to central political power. The exist tence of two governments so closely al-The rebel Governor Harris of this State, April 25, 1861, actually urged the consolidation of the rebel States. It furnishes very pertinent and forcible evidence on the very proposition which we impossibility of preserving the local sovcreignty of the States, after the forma-Federal Union. He says:

That each of the Southern States as they throw off their connection with the Federal Government, should take an independent position, without that concert of action which alone can be secured by POLIT-ICAL UNITY, is a proposition which no one will assent to. Such a political Union is rendered essential. A Government thus perfectly organized can more thoroughly command the resources and aggregate the revenues of the country, than isolated States, moving without a common and re-sponsible head. These resources being thus CONCENTRATED, because it is NA-TURAL INTUITION, to rally around such a Community for SELF-PRESER-VATION and defence, can bed isbursed with more efficiency. Unity of movement, to se-It was conceived and born in sin, and cure unity of purpose, in attack or de-would end in Hell. And he was glad to fence, is ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY to success. The jeople of the whole South thus united by a sim POLITICAL COMthe sense of common peril are invinci-

Gov. Hanns here dwells carnestly on, and repeats in varied phraseology, the necessity for "one common Government," for political unity," and for "aggregating and concentrating the reserves " of the State. He says that "it is natural inage, and if that noble old man could tuition," to raily around our political Tennessee, it seemed to him that he speak of the logic or argument of these would burst the cerements of his tomb, propositions, no more than he would go and walking forth in all his former ma- through a process of logic to establish to the soldiers of the Union, "The Fed- ing to preserve life. No, he declares that come here to set negroes free. He knew firm political compact," under "one polit- der relief revers a no volunterio, decidar

ow forth a central Government which will soon annihilate every vertige of State and local power? Nay, rather is it not a bold avowal that the "political" power, not the military power of the South must be concentrated, consolidated, compact- in this city to a very remarkable case. ed and federalized. This testimony of Governor HARRIS speaks a trumpet-tone of warning to those who have hitherto professed to be the peculiar friends of State Sovereignty. This message virtually acknowledges that the independence of the South can be maintained by eternal vigilance only, and that this vigilance can be exercised only by a central power. Why what would common sense teach us in this matter? How would it be possible for a mere loose alliance of States, each exercising sovereign powers, to maintain themselves as a nation, or even as an aggregate of nations, under the very guns, as it were, of a fast-growing, warlike, restless, ambitious, and overpopulated nation, embittered against them by the memory of ineffaceable injuries? The South would consolitlate the North, and the North in turn would consolidate the South, and both sections would then be governed by a central military despotism. The friends of democracy in the North understand this well, and hence the desire of preserving free government, and of handing down to posterity the noble institutions of free government, impel them by a fike "natural intuition" and the instinct of self-preservation, to put down this rebellion, which is the offspring of an ambitious aristocracy. We devoutly trust that the grand genius of democracy, so god-like when aroused to action, will not be less faithful to its mission in the South. The subtle, insatiate, cruel and restless demon of despotism lies in wait for our destruction. Awake, oh freemen of the South, or sleep forever "the sleep

Why should a child treat a rebel teacher with respect? That teacher is the servile follower of rebel leaders who, to the disgrace of humanity, plundered the noble fund of \$2,000,000 which this State had created as an inviolable legacy for the education of her children. Shame on such villainy.

The rebel Governor and rebel Legislature of Tennessee thrust their hands into the charity fund of the State's poor children, and took from it TWO MIL-LION OF DOLLARS, to purchase for

Every time a rebel teacher sets foot in lied geographically would render the a school-room the robbed and plundered existence of State sovereignty in the most | children should rise from their seats and limited sense even, a moral impossibility at cry, "Give us back the \$2,000,000 which the State provided for our education, and in his message to the Legislature, of which your political idols stole from us! Give it back! Give it back!

What say the poor men who have large families of little children, of the infahave already advanced-to wit-the mous robbery of the School Fund by Governor Harris and his robbers? Yes. \$2,000,000 were stolen by the rebels tion of two governments out of the old from the little children of Tennessee!

> Persons who have hitherto been disloval, are coming in every day and taking the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. The cause of loyalty strengthens in Tennessee, and the Union heart is hopeful.

Is there Any Laughing Now?

One year ago, the jibbering idiolant Mont comery, called the O ofederate Congress, re seiven intelligence of the call of Presiden decoin for eventy ave thousand men to appress the rebellion, and when the disputel was read, they shock their comfortable sides and laugh d until the fours ran down their The idea of the being able to raise that number of men to coerns the South wie so deliciously facely, they reared again until the walls were like to crack with bols teropy wirth. There was no fight in the Auallthonists, they were certain; and the notion that their demogratic france in the North could take up some for Old Ab was to absurd primary one regious thought

is there any laughing now? Are there any signs of mirthful tears on the cheeks of tue rebei Carg e smet, who quake la Rich mond as they imagine they be r the ciono \$ rear of McCiellan's cause a? With a x bundred thousand carnest soldiers in the field, ready to die for the Stars and Euripe-; with be glorious record at Dan Ison, Pea Ridge Seapern, Witchester, Island No. 10, Prin burgh and many other victories for the ion, to fore them; in dully fear of being thein-e ves del on from R chimood and fore d to und galleds and togicroms flight-the devil knows where -- he there far tions men icdulge in derieive laughs? We rather guess not, if they d , it is your of the other

corner of the mouth. With our immence army in the field, made up without regard to party, the volunteer spirit is not dead to or mio-, and we'd a friendly assett that frunch a vgc.o. dom no ed it a volunteer a my iqually large could be formed in a hor space or true. White goorly indication can be rebeating the volthe North-had travelled among her ical head." Does not this language shad- proportionally - Control Foundater

Scovel Case. outrages on personal liberty practised by the rebels during their brief supremacy H. G. Scover, for many years a citizen of potism for the dearest rights of man. this place, a gentleman of influence, of unblemished reputation, and one of the prominent business men of the city.the Nashville Union & American, of Nov. 5, 1861, a full account of this judicial was quite too lenient. mackery in a sham court, presided over by a worthy successor of the tyrannical

Confederate Courts-Charge of Sedition and Rebellion.

The case of H. G. Scovel was called up yesterday in the Confederate Court. The warrant was read by the District Attorney, which substantially charged the defendant with giving aid and comfort to the citizens of the United States, now waging a most unjust and unholy war against the Confederate States, and that he would rejoice to see the "Stars and Stripes," now the emblem of tyranny, waving over the capitol of the State, and that he hoped and believed that in a short time the Northern Government would be victorious, by which conduct and conversation the defendant was a dangerous man to the Confederate States, and such conversations were treasonable and had a tendency to stir up rebellion and sedition, the Confederate States now. being at war with the Government of the United State

We understand that the proof clearly established the facts that the defendant had stated that he would rejoice and that he believed in a short time the stars and stripes would triumphantly wave over the Capitol, that he had been for the of the citizens had requested him not to at H. G. Hamlin, Jr., No. 49 Cherry st. speak in such a way against the Government, of which he was a citizen. The proof showed that he disregarded such admonitions, which were given to him from the best of motives, by patriotic and

loyal citizens.

After the testimony was concluded, the District Attorney said that he did not propose to argue the facts of the case. but merely desired to explain the distinction between this case and a number of others that were tried by his Honor at Knoxville some time age. A large majority of the votes in East Tennessee had had been east in favor of the Union, and there public sentiment had been in favor of the Federal Government, and the persons who were arrested and found guilty were not aware of the enormity of the offence they had committed. In these cases, his Honor had very properly extended mercy to the accused; and the District Attorney stated that he was the Court, believing that such a course had produced a salutary effect, the persons who were arrested having voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, and were new loyal citizens. But how different the case now before the Court.

The testimony established that the defendant is a man of wealth and intelligence, and that there is but one sentiment in Middle Tennessee and the city of Nashville, which is enthusiastically in favor of the Confederate States, to which the people of the State have united their destiny by an overwhelming majority. Yet the defendant, in defiance of a universal public sentiment, has taken sides in favor of the Northern Government against our own beloved country.

Such conduct on his part, showed that the true sentiments of his heart were against us, and that it was better that he should remove to the North, as others had done, than to remain amongst us, an enemy to our Government and people.

The court decided that the defendant was not an alien enemy, but that the proof clearly established that his feelings and sentiments were hostile to the Confederate States, and regretted that any one in their limits entertained and expressed such hostile sentiments, and expressed a hope that there was no other individual here who entertained such feelings.

But the proof having established the charges in the warrant, he would therefore require the defendant to enter into a recognizance, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, for his good behavior during the war, and also to give two securities, in the sum of five thousand dollars cach' for his faithful performance of his obli gation, and also to pay the costs of the

We trust that the decisive yet, under

Rebel Tyranny in Nashville .. . The the circumstances, lenient judgment of the Court in this case, will serve to deter come now in our review of the other misguided citizens from pursuing a course of sedition against the Government calculated to do themselves much greater injury than they can possibly do their own country and countrymen, who We refer to the arrest and bond of Dr. are now engaged in a war against a Des-

See the insolence and tyranny and malignity that pervades this judicial invective against a loyal citizen, who had During the entire sedition Dr. Scoven wronged no one, and merely exercised his had remained firm in his loyalty, and not rights. "It was better that he should only this, but he had exerted all his in- move North." Now what sort of guarfluence in behalf of the Union and was antee has any man for his life who is fearless, although always temperate in told by a Court, during a time of fierce his language. Yet for this sin of being popular excitement that he is a "dangerfaithful and bold he was arrested by the ous man" and "had better leave." Why, rebels, and after a prolonged examination such language is a free permission to the was bound over in the sum of \$10,000 as mob to hang, burn, stab or drown the a "dangerous and suspicious man!" In obnoxious person. The Judge goes on to addition to this outrage, his peace and say that he "hopes he is the only man life and property were threatened, and who entertains such feelings!" And to he was exposed to daily insults. The aggravate all this bitterness, and if posday previous to his arrest a leading and sible inflame popular resentment, the wealthy rebel had called to him on the Union and American adds that "under street and pumped him in order to catch the circumstances this bond of \$10,000 some expression which might serve as the is a lenient judgment on the part of the basis of an accusation. He was beset by Court." It would have been perfectly hypocritical acquaintances and watched right to cast him in jail and let him rot, by spies and informers. We copy from or ride him out of the city limits on a that infamous and incendiary rebel sheet, rail. Placing a blameless citizen under bonds for \$10,000 for loving the Union

Rend This.

We commend this article of the Constitution to those rebels who contend for thesovereignty of a State in all things. "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in purananc thereof, PHALL BE THE SU

PRESE LAW OF THE LAND; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, ANY THING IN THE CONSTITUTION AND LAW TOP ANY STATE TO THE CONTRACY NOTWITHSTANDING." Federal Constitution, Art. VI. sec 2.

Many of those blockheads who are forever blabbling about the Constitution, don't know that there is such a clause

Don't compromise your loyalty with rebels, until you are ready to compromise your soul with the Devil.

Secretary STANTON has ordered that any one caught in the act of cutting telegraph wires in the region of war operations shall be shot on the spot.

Military Goods.

A fine assortment of Swords, Sashes, Belts, common and fine gold embroidered Passants, Sword Knots, Bugles, Wreaths, Union and was still for it, also that some Cross Sabres, &c., &c., at Eastern prices

CHANCELLOR. FOURTH CHANCERY DESTRICT.

We are authorized to announce Hon. Samun Parenton at a condidate for re-election as Chapcoller of the Forth Chancery Direct, a mpound the Somtles of Pavidson, Williams n, Manry, Gifen and

THEATRE.

SPLENDID BILL THIS EVENING

THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, THE SOLDIER'S RETURN. rincipal Characters by Mrs. HATTIE HI HNARD, Mr. EVERETF, Mr. HAMILTON, &c.

Mr. DUFFIELD. SONG gratified at this elemency on the part of ANTHONY AND CLEOPATEA Chornellors by Mr. EVERETT Riel WIS H. BERNARD PAYORITE DANCE, MOS CONSTANTINE

> Chara-tember,
> Mes. H. SESUNARD, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. EVER.
> ETT, Mr. FLLTCHER, Mrs. SCANLAN, &c. Proces open at 1, past 7. Performance at 6 o close

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WANTED TO RENT. A FURNISHED HOLER, he a small family, norther in a good neighborhood. Apply at Union office.

April 911-114 VASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. SALT AGENCY.

THE SUL CRIMES has presed a GENERAL SALE AGENCY in this city at the old stand of M. S. Addition in the city at the old stand of M. S. I cher, on Ma ket Street, and well begind to tensich C ty and one my Payers on most liberal terms either my per faminos Brake of Tenness , and will keep a large stock constantly on mand of Fo h large and E. J. ROSS.

Green of Assistant Quarrengester, | Nastrollo Tenn., April 21, 1802.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will, he soid at table at element the Mason's Ball, Nashville, Tour, Saturday, April 26, 1862, et 31 o'clock, A. M., a quality of captured projectly, economics of

CIGARS. FIRE CHACKERS, CH WING TORACLO BOOTS, EHORE, MC. Terms Cass - specie or U. s. soler only esceived in

J. D. BINGHAM, Captadt and A. Quartermane



GROWTH OF 1861.

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MARKET STREET, - NASHVILL REFERRAST SEED, REDUCOVER SEED, ORCHARD GRAFS SEED, WHITE CLOVER SEE HEBOS GRASSEED, CANARY SEED, BETTE MITTELL WITCH PAINTS.

VARNISHES STONE WARE, &c., GLASS WARE T. WELLS, SIGN OF THE MAN AND MORTAR

Election Notice.

On Market St., opposite Union, Nashville.

rdance with law in such cases, made and pr tursday, being the 22d day of May next, for Judges the Criminal, Circut, and Chancery Courts, in this auty, and the following persons have been ap-inted, and are hereby required to act as Judges, erks, and Eccelvers of sorts at said election, 15 the rious wards and districts, as follows, to wit:

First Character, 1er Wann Acton Young, John Coltart and John Hooper, Judges; Charles Sayers and John Engles, Clerks; Wm. Funston, Receiver. 2nd Warn.—Geo. Coleman, Wm. Townsend and W. . Downs, Judges; H. Donglas, Jr., and Win. H. Ery

Clerks; G. S. Thomas, Receiver.

San Wann.—Andrew Anderson, G. W. Darden w Ban Wallb.—Andrew Anderson, G. W. Darden at Lewis Lanier Judges; Benjamir Weller, Jr., at Richard Forbes, Clerks, John Reddick, Receiver.

4711 Ward.—Milton Cockreil, R. L. Crenshaw and Lewis Huff, Judges; J. T. Brown and Robert Patter.

5011 Ward.—J. P. Celeman, W. H. Clemons and Win. S. Cheatham, Judges; John Coleman and Robit Lani.

Clerks, W. C. Lotter, Receiver. S. Cheatham, Jadges; John Coleman and Root, Law.
Clerks; W. C. Lottin, Receiver.

Grit Wand — Van Bough, Hebry Frith and Joege,
Francis, Judges: James Morris and B. G. Woods,
Clerks; A. W. Pyls, Receiver.

7th Wand — Ambrose Owen, F. O. Hurt and J.Sinkard, Judg. s; Wm. Inde and E. F. Corbit; Clerks; N.
P. Corbitt, Receiver.

Str. Wand — Frank Harmon, Wm. Sanborn and Jad.
M. Burk, Judges A. P. Skinwith and John McEwan.

M. Burk, Judges; A. P. Skipwith and John McEwau, Clerks; Hugh Carroll, Receiver. Second Develor.—Herario Hite, Dr. Hoggatt and

Clerks; Hugh Carroll, Receiver.

SECOND DETERM.—Horatio Hite, Dr. Hoggatt and Etward White worth, Judges: J. L. Dorch, Thompson Higgins, Clerks; John Ailen, Receiver.

Third Dermice.—H. Breat, J. T. Pugh and J. Whitworth Judges: L. Charlen and John Old, Gerks; R. M. Wheeler, Receiver.

FOURTH DETERM.—J. Wright, Sr. B. Gleaves and W. C. Dodson, Judges, Issae Wright and F. Newton Bissiey, Clerks; Elight Creel, Receiver.

FUTH DETERM.—J. Addridge, A. P. Grinstead and J. J. db. R. Shinnats, Judges; W. Cartwright, J. G. Roborts, Clerks; T. A. Harris, Reciver.

SENTH DETERM.—W. B. Turner, J. Guthrie and J. Hottoway, Judges; J. V. Pürcell and H. Whisitt, Clerks; J. Thompson, R. ceiver.

SEVERTH DETERM.—J. L. Eaker, Sr., Chas. Cook and E. B. Bigley, Judges; L. B. Bigley and N. Whittemas. Clerks; J. W. Bujley, Receiver.

ERRITH DETERM.—G. W. Spain, Floyed H. Owe and P. S. Waller, Judges; B. F. Hamsey, and W. Hitt, Clerks; W. Konney, Receiver.

NINTH DETERM.—F. R. Rains, Thomas B. Johnson and W. T. Moore, Judges; Win Whitsett and James T. Patterson, Clerks; W. W. Lyie, Receiver.

Therm Listing — H. G. Scales, G. B. Gunter and W. Simpson, Judges; Courad Pyles and R. Gilbert, Clerks Jas. H. Young, Receiver.

ELEVEN NYR DETERM.—Win. Edmiston, W. P. Turner and John Johns, Judges; H. C. W. O'Neill and Wh. Morgan, Clerks, John B. Marrey, Receiver.

Twentern Determen.—S. R. Davidson, W. E. Watkins and Jessey Jordan, Judges; H. C. Davidson and Wingman Gerks, W. Davidson, Receiver.

Twentern Determen.—S. R. Davidson, W. E. Watkins and Jessey Jordan, Judges; H. C. Davidson and Wingman Gerks, W. Davidson, Receiver.

Thur Berner.—Dr. J. Huston, Sam Twat

rdan Clerks: W. Davidson, Raceiver THIRTEENTH DETRICT .- Dr. J Hudson, Sam'l Wai

portan Clerks, W. Davisson, Receiver
Think Person Director.—Dr. J. Hodson, Sam'l Wai
kins and Carroll Gower, Judges: MacCauler and Peter
Hit, Clerks; S. Chaudler, Receiver.
Fourgings in Direct.—J. L. Green, Thes. Allien
and W. T. Green, Judges; T. R. Lovell and J. L. Dilla
hanty, Clerks; George Bryant, Receiver.
Fireceiver District.—Chairen Anderson, T. M. Patterson and John Bush, Judges: John Gerly and H. F.
Myers, Clerks; George Hambett, Receiver.
Stressen Bistoct.—T. P. Page, J. Wright and F.
Hamilton, Sr., Judges; W. L. Begenty and T. Thorthen, Clerks; E. B. Hambett, recaiver.
Stressens Bistoct.—J. B. Davis, T. A. Shorp
and J. B. Capiled, Judges; Pillas North and Reminish
Farras, Clerks; and W. J. Arrington Receiver.
Engeneme Detrict.—R. Carnillons, A. C. Whiland Isane Lutton, Judges; P. Maxey and J. Stiff.
Clerks; and J. S. Russell, Receiver.
Ninsteenth District.—W. H. Hudson, John Taylor,
and Geo. A. Nelson, Judges; Richard Seruggs and D.
S. Graves, Clerks; H. H. Perry, Redeiver
Twentieth District.—W. H. Hudson, John Taylor,
and Geo. A. Nelson, Judges; J. C. Byrn and J. N. Crosswy,
Clerks; B. Stiffey, Receiver,
Twenty Brat Dairiet.—T. T. Saunders, W. B. Ewing and Geo. Mizeli, Judges; D. P. Lamer and Q. C.
Pyter Clerks; Havid Langer, Roceiver,
Twenty Fath Dairiet.—T. T. Saunders, W. B. Ewing and Geo. Mizeli, Judges; J. C. Byrn and J. O. Twens,
J. O. Ewing, Clerks; Win. Shaw, Receiver,
Twenty Fath District.—P. G. Earthman, G. Lahier and E. B. Garrett, Judges; Lating Webber and
J. O. Ewing, Clerks; Win. Shaw, Receiver,
Twenty Fath District.—F. G. Earthman, G. Lahier and E. B. Garrett, Judges; Lating Bucker,
Twenty fourth District.—F. G. Earthman, G. Lahier and E. B. Garrett, Judges; Lating Bucker,
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Twenty fourth District.—F. G. Earthman, G. Lahier and E. B. Garrett, Judges; Lating Bucker,
Twenty fourth Dist and Ges. Burch, Judges, James Simpains and J. Hope, Clerk, Wm. Carlis, Receiver, JAS, M. HINTON, Sheriff of

New Dry Goods Store.

I base part received from the Eint an entirely new and elegant steck of

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NOTIONS,

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And a thousand other actions too numerous to A COMPLETE STOCK OF

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dur incilites emble un to oller these goods as Now Nork prices.

WM. KHAUS, Market street, 21 deer below Union, Opposite Watson House POP a TOE 4 -A small lot at the U.S. HAKERY 44 offege Street for tale at 50 rungs a bushel.

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